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# Toronto in the Parliaments of Upper Canada, 1792-1841

By

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL  
LL.D., F.R.S.C.

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## Toronto in the Parliaments of Upper Canada 1792-1841

BY

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL, LL.D.,  
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OF ONTARIO.

The purpose of this paper is to describe the Constituencies in the old Province of Upper Canada, which contained the situs of the present City of Toronto; and also to give some account of the Members for these Constituencies in the Legislature Assembly of the thirteen Parliaments of the Province, 1792-1841, before the Union.

There have been many erroneous statements made even in historical papers on these matters; I have in all cases where it was possible, consulted original and contemporary records, and hope that I have in this paper reduced inaccuracy to a minimum.

By the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship, generally called the Treaty of Paris 1763, concluded at Paris, February 10, 1763, "His Most Christian Majesty," Louis XV. of France, ceded to "His Britannick Majesty," King George III., "Canada with all its dependencies," thus making *de jure*, the *de facto* possession by Britain under the Articles of Capitulation of Quebec, September 18, 1759, and of Montreal, September 8, 1760<sup>1</sup>.

The Home Administration determined to give to Canada a civil administration in lieu of the Régime Militaire which had prevailed since the Conquest; and, October 7, 1763, was issued a Royal Proclamation<sup>2</sup>, amongst other things, creating a Province of Quebec, and providing for civil government in the near future. This Province extended as far west only as a line drawn from "the South end of the Lake Nipissim (Nipissing), to where the line of 45 Degrees of North Latitude crosses the St. Law-



rence (near the present Cornwall, Ont.)—consequently Toronto did not fall within the Province, and was not affected by the provision in the Proclamation looking to an elective Assembly.

When the limits of the Province of Quebec were altered so as to include Toronto by the Quebec Act of 1774<sup>3</sup>, which extended the Province to the Ohio on the South and the Mississippi on the West, the same statute put an end to the project of an elective Assembly altogether for a time.

Toronto was then but a trading post, frequently mentioned in the papers of Sir William Johnson<sup>4</sup>, and seems to have been a favourite place for the meetings of fur-traders with the Indians. It is known that the territory west of the Lake Nipissing line was purposely left out of the territory intended for settlement in order that it might serve for hunting grounds for the fur trade.

During the American Revolutionary War, and at its close, especially after the Definitive Treaty of Peace, 1783<sup>5</sup>, loyal inhabitants of the American Colonies came into this western land. It was determined to make two Provinces, each with its own Parliament; an Order-in-Council was passed at the Court of St. James's, August 24, 1791, forming two Provinces, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, with the dividing line at the present dividing line between Ontario and Quebec. Upper Canada then included *de facto* the Detroit country and several posts, which *de jure* belonged to the United States<sup>6</sup>.

An Act was passed, the Canada or Constitutional Act of 1791, for the government of the two new Provinces<sup>7</sup>—the Order-in-Council already referred to of August 24, 1791, authorized Henry Dundas, Secretary of State, to direct the Governor or Administrator of the Government at Quebec to bring the Act into force not later than December 31, 1791. Lord Dorchester being in England, General Alured Clarke, Administrator of the Government, issued a proclamation, November 18, 1791, bringing the Act into force on December 26, 1791<sup>8</sup>.

The Constitutional Act by Secs. 2, 13, provided for a Legislative Assembly—by sec. 14, for the Lieutenant-Governor to issue a Proclamation dividing the Province into constituencies and by sec. 16, that the number of Members of the Legislature Assembly in Upper Canada should be not less than sixteen.



Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, 1791; he met his Executive Council at Kingston, in July, 1792; and, July 16, 1792, he issued a Proclamation dividing the Province into nineteen counties and fifteen constituencies, one constituency, Kent, to send two representatives<sup>9</sup>.

The constituency containing Toronto was composed of Durham, York and the First Riding of Lincoln, stretching from the western boundary of Northumberland, the present "Town-line" just east of Port Hope, to the "grand river to be called the Ouse" (now the Grand River), down this river to "the Indian Road leading to the Forks of the Chippewa Creek (which creek is now to be called the Welland)," then down this creek, &c. The constituency stretched from Lake Ontario back to the tract "belonging to the Messisague Indians."

The Member elected was Nathaniel Pettit; he was of United Empire stock, a farmer in Grimsby, the owner of the land upon which the Town of Grimsby now stands. He was of such prominence that he was recommended by Lord Dorchester as a Legislative Councillor, and was a Member of the Nassau Land Board. He was appointed by Lord Dorchester, October 22, 1788, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Nassau. His ability is indicated by the fact that he was, September 24, 1792, made a member of the important Ways and Means Committee of the House<sup>10</sup>.

The First Parliament had five Sessions, 1792 to 1796, inclusive, and then it was dissolved.

The Second Parliament, 1797-1800, had the same constituencies—for this constituency was elected Richard Beasley<sup>11</sup>.

For the Third Parliament, 1801-1804, the constituencies were altered by the Statute of 1798. By this time Toronto had become "York," Simcoe having given it that name in 1793 in honour of the Duke of York, second son of King George III., now commemorated by the Duke of York's Column, London.

The Statute of 1798 made a new Riding, "the East Riding of the County of York," composed of "the Townships of Whitby, Pickering, Scarborough, York, including its peninsula, Etobicoke, Markham, Vaughan, King, Whitchurch, Uxbridge, Gwillimbury, and the tract of land

hereinafter to be laid out in Townships lying between the County of Durham and Lake Simcoe."

The same Act created a new County, Simcoe; composed of Matchedash, Gloucester or Pentanguishene, together with Prince William Henry's Island and all the land between the Midland District and a line due north from a certain fixed boundary about 55 miles north-west of the outlet of Burlington Bay, to the northern limits of the Province<sup>12</sup>. Two years afterwards, in 1800, Parliament passed an Act whereby Durham, Simcoe and the East Riding of York were together entitled to one Member<sup>31</sup>.

For this constituency, Mr. Justice Allcock was elected, but being unseated, he was succeeded by Angus McDonelly—Richard Beasley was elected for a constituency composed of West York, Haldimand and the First Riding of Lincoln, about half his former constituency. Beasley became Speaker during the 3rd and 4th Session, during the absence of Hon. (afterwards Sir) David William Smith. Beasley did not have a seat in the Fourth Parliament, 1805-1808; but he represented (till he was unseated, 1809), the West Riding of York in the Fifth Parliament (1808-1812)—he then disappears from Parliament<sup>14</sup>.

Mr. Justice Henry Allcock was an English Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, who came to Upper Canada in 1798, as puisné Judge of the Court of King's Bench. He was a favourite adviser of our second Lieutenant-Governor, General Peter Hunter, whom he assisted to make considerable money out of his office, in ways perfectly legal but not wholly creditable.

At the General Election of August 15, 1800, he offered himself for this constituency, and was elected; he seconded the nomination of David William Smith as Speaker. He was petitioned against and unseated, June 11, 1801; and did not offer himself as a candidate again. When Chief Justice John Elmsley went to Lower Canada (1802), Allcock succeeded him as Chief Justice of Upper Canada; afterwards (1806), he succeeded Elmsley as Chief Justice in Lower Canada<sup>15</sup>.

Angus McDonelly<sup>16</sup> was of the well-known Highland family of that name; he was Clerk in the House for the First and Second Parliaments; dismissed in June, 1801, he received the thanks of the House and offered himself for the seat vacated by Allcock. He was elected and became a very prominent and active Member—we should



remember him for he was the first to urge that the former name Toronto should replace York.

He defeated Williams Weekes for this constituency at the General Election for the Fourth Parliament, 1804-1808.

He was a lawyer in large practice; in October, 1804, having undertaken the defence of the Indian Ogetonicut, charged with the murder of John Sharpe at Lake Scugog, he took passage to Newcastle (now Presqu'isle, near Brighton) on the Government schooner *Speedy*, and was drowned along with Mr. Justice Cochrane, Solicitor-General Gray, the prisoner, witnesses, constable, captain and crew, thirty-nine persons in all.

William Weekes was then elected for this Fourth Parliament; he was a disloyal, factious Irishman, a former student of Aaron Burr, the first student called to the Bar by the Law Society of Upper Canada, 1799, a noisy, active and fairly successful lawyer. He joined himself to the disloyal faction in the House, and was generally troublesome.

Before the end of this Parliament, Weekes was killed in a duel by William Dickson, a brother lawyer, upon whom he had forced the duel—this occurred at Fort Niagara on the American side, October 10, 1806.

Then Mr. Justice Robert Thorpe, of the Court of King's Bench, was elected; he was an Irishman, a henchman of Castlereagh, who had made him Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island. There he fell out with the Governor, Fanning, and was appointed puisné Judge in Upper Canada, where he arrived in 1805. He did not get his own way, and when Scott was appointed Chief Justice, he openly joined the factious party.

When Francis Gore replaced the Administrator, Alexander Grant (whom Thorpe characterized as "an enfeebled old, ignorant Methodist preacher"), matters soon came to a head. Thorpe left the Province to complain to the Home Government, *i.e.*, to Castlereagh; and Gore promptly removed him.

He then was appointed Chief Justice of Sierra Leone; there, after a short time, he fell foul of the African Association and its predecessor the Sierra Leone Company, organized for the benefit of free blacks on the West Coast of Africa. The Company had the Duke of Gloucester (the son of the King) as President, six Lords as Vice-Presi-



dents, and prominent Members of Parliament on its Board. Thorpe was like the earthen pot floating down the stream with brazen pots, or like Don Quixote tilting at the windmills; though most, if not indeed all, of his charges were true, he failed, he lost his position and returned to England to spend the rest of his life in obscurity, neglect and poverty—too often the fate of a man always “agin’ the Gover’ment”<sup>17</sup>.

Before the next, the Fifth, Parliament, 1809-1812, an Act was passed, 1808, altering the constituencies<sup>18</sup> and increasing the number of Members to twenty-five—this provided that the East Riding of York and the County of Simcoe should be a constituency returning one member.

At the General Election, Thomas Barnes Gough was elected.

Gough, who lived in York, had opposed Thorpe when the latter was elected in 1807, receiving 159 votes to Thorpe’s 268; he had petitioned against Thorpe’s return on the ground that being a Judge he could not be a member; the petition failed, and rightly failed, there was nothing at that time preventing a Judge being a Member of the Assembly any more than there is now anything to prevent a British Judge from being a Member of the House of Lords<sup>19</sup>.

He sat only for this Parliament; for the Sixth Parliament, 1812-1816, Thomas Ridout represented the same constituency. He had been an officer of the Assembly and proved a useful Member. Before leaving Parliament he was, in 1815, one of the Commissioners appointed to provide for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature after the Parliament Buildings at the foot of Berkeley Street, had been burned by the American invader.

Before the next General Election, no change was made in the constituency, and at the General Election for the Seventh Parliament, 1817-1820, Peter Robinson was elected.

He was the brother of John Beverley Robinson, an active immigration agent, the founder of Peterborough, which was named after him. He lived for a time at Newmarket, and was returned also for the next, the Eighth Parliament, 1821-1824, but for a smaller constituency. The Legislature in 1820 gave every town in which the Quarter Sessions were or might lawfully be held if of at

least 1,000 souls one member in the Assembly<sup>21</sup>; and accordingly the Town of York received a member—John Beverley Robinson was elected for the Town of York. At that time, however, York did not extend north beyond Lot (now Queen) Street; and consequently, we must still take account of Peter Robinson who represented all York County and Simcoe, the Act of 1820 giving every County now formed or to be formed, one member if of 1,000 souls, two if of 4,000 souls. York and Simcoe had 4,000, and, therefore, elected two members. Peter Robinson and William Warren Baldwin, of Spadina.

As Peter Robinson was one of the official class, generally known as the Family Compact, he has received his share of abuse from Radical writers; and no doubt he was a pluralist with a good living from a poor country—but he was a loyal and useful citizen. The oldest child of Christopher Robinson (one of our earliest lawyers and Assemblymen), he was born in 1785; during the War of 1812, he raised a Rifle Company and marched to Sandwich to meet the American invader; he took part in the capture of Detroit by General Brock and is mentioned in Brock's General Orders of August 16, 1812. In 1813 he took an active part in the defence of Michillimackinac, and succeeded in making his way out through the American blockading fleet in August, 1814. He took a deep interest in immigration and was instrumental in bringing a large number of valuable immigrants into the Province—as has been said, Peterborough is named after him.

After having been Member of the Assembly for two terms, he became a Member of both the Executive and the Legislative Council; he was also Commissioner of Crown Lands, Surveyor-General of Woods, Clergy Reserve Commissioner, &c., with an emolument of £1,300 per annum. He was one of the three Members of the Executive Council<sup>22</sup> when Francis Bond Head arrived, and he resigned (1836) with the rest—*i.e.* his two former and three new colleagues—when Sir Francis stated that he was bound to consult them only when he felt the need of their advice, and that he, the Lieutenant-Governor, was the only responsible Minister. Robinson died at Toronto, 1838, never having married.

Dr. William Warren Baldwin, the son of an Irish gentleman of Cork, was educated in Medicine at Edinburgh, came with his father to this Province in 1798 and

settled in the Township of Clarke on Baldwin's (now Wilmot's) Creek; he later came to Toronto and opened a school; called to the Bar under an Act of 1803, he soon attained the head of his new profession—he was for many years Treasurer of the Law Society and practically directed its affairs. A more ardent Reformer than his more celebrated son, Robert, he was a close associate of William Lyon Mackenzie, but declined to join in the Rebellion.

The life of John Beverley Robinson has been written by his son, and it is unnecessary to say more of him than that he was the first Member for York, he was re-elected for the Ninth Parliament, 1825-1828, and the Tenth, 1829-1830, and became Chief Justice, 1829.

The Members for York County and Simcoe for the Ninth Parliament, 1825-1828, were William Thompson and Eli Playter. The Act of 1820 had directed that when a County was formed, if it had less than 1,000 souls, it should be attached for representation purposes to the next adjoining County, with the smallest number of souls. Simcoe was formed into a separate District under the provisions of an Act of 1821, but it had not yet 1,000 souls and therefore remained attached to York<sup>23</sup>.

But before the General Election of 1828 for the Tenth Parliament, 1829-1830, Simcoe had its quota of 1,000 souls and elected its own Member, John Cawthra; while York still had two—Jesse Ketchum and William Lyon Mackenzie<sup>24</sup>, and Dr. Baldwin was returned for Norfolk.

When John Beverley Robinson went on the Bench in 1829, Robert Baldwin was elected for York Town; a petition succeeding against his election on the ground of irregularity in the Writ—the Lieutenant-Governor having issued it instead of the Speaker—he was re-elected.

At the General Election, 1830, for the Eleventh Parliament, 1831-1834, the Sheriff William Botsford Jarvis who had been defeated in the by-election by Robert Baldwin, had his revenge, as he now defeated Baldwin; he was the last Member for York Town.

For the County were elected Jesse Ketchum and William Lyon Mackenzie. Mackenzie was expelled from the House, December 13, 1831, and re-elected January 3, 1832; again expelled, he was re-elected, December 16, 1833; again expelled, he took the oaths again February 10, 1834, but was prevented from taking his seat.



Before the General Election of 1834 for the Twelfth Parliament, changes were made in the constituencies by Acts of Parliament in 1833 and 1834.

By the Act of 1833<sup>25</sup>, the County of York was divided into four Ridings of which the First was composed of the Townships of York including its Peninsula, Etobicoke, Vaughan and King; each Riding was to return one Member to the House of Assembly.

The Act of 1834<sup>26</sup> extended the limits of the Town of York 400 yards north of Lot (now Queen) Street and westerly to the line between Part Lots 18 and 19 of the Township of York, so that it was bounded on the east by the Don, on the south by the harbour, on the west by the centre line of Crookshank Lane (now Dundas Street) and on the north by the southern line of Crookshank Street (now Dundas Street East). This was given the name of the City of Toronto; and it was enacted that wherever "York" was mentioned the Acts of Parliament, &c., as meaning the Town of York, the City of Toronto should be understood. This gave the City of Toronto a Member in the House, and James Edward Small was elected; he was a very prominent lawyer and had been Counsel for Mackenzie in his action against the young men who threw his type into the Bay. When a young man he had been the second of young John Ridout in the duel in which Ridout was killed by Samuel Peters Jarvis, at the north-west corner of Yonge and College Streets in 1817—he was indicted as an accessory to murder but acquitted when Jarvis was acquitted of murder. We have seen that he suffered defeat for the County along with Robert Baldwin in 1828 and by Baldwin for York Town in 1829. He was a Reformer but less extreme than Mackenzie; his moderation did not save him from dismissal from his office as Commissioner of the Court of Requests (what we should now call Judge of the Division Court) by Francis Bond Head in 1836.

For the First Riding of York, David Gibson was elected, a Land Surveyor<sup>27</sup> living near the present Willowdale; he was an active and ardent Reformer and like Mackenzie, a Scotsman; he took a prominent part in the Rebellion, escaped to the United States, but abandoned Mackenzie after a time—he was pardoned in 1843 and returned to the Province, settled again on his farm on

Yonge Street, was appointed to a Government position and died at Quebec in 1864.

For the Thirteenth Parliament, 1836-1841, the City of Toronto returned William Henry Draper, afterwards Chief Justice, and the First Riding of York, David Gibson; Gibson was expelled on account of his joining in the Rebellion and in 1838 at a by-election, John William Gamble was returned.

This was the last Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada—the First Parliament of the Province of Canada which was composed of the former Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada sat “in the building prepared for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature in the township of Kingston” on Monday, June 14, 1841<sup>28</sup>.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto,  
December, 1922.

## NOTES.

[MEMO.—While I have not broken the continuity of the narrative by minutiae and citation, I think it well to give references in certain cases; one venturing on a historical work should not only be as nearly accurate as possible, but should furnish means for readers to test the accuracy.

I have not given a sketch of the life, &c., of those whose lives have been written *in extenso* such as Sir John Beverley Robinson and William Lyon Mackenzie.]

The following contractions are used in these Notes:—

“S. & D.”—Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1759-1791—Adam Shortt and Arthur G. Doughty, Ottawa, 1918.

“D. & McA.”—Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1791-1818.—Arthur G. Doughty and Duncan A. McArthur, Ottawa, 1914.

“Treaties”—Treaties and Conventions since July 4, 1776, Washington, 1889.

4 Ont. Arch.—Fourth Report of the Bureau of Archives for Ontario.

Can. Arch., Q. 62, 227—Canadian Archives at Ottawa, Series Q., Vol. 62, page 227.

(U-C.)—Upper Canada legislation.

(Imp)—Imperial legislation at Westminster.]

<sup>1</sup>Treaty of Paris, S. & D., 97, 113, at p. 115; Articles of Capitulation of Quebec, do., 1, 5; of Montreal, do. 7, 25.

<sup>2</sup>S. & D., 163; 4 Ont. Arch., 2.

<sup>4</sup>(1774) 14 Geo. 3, C. 85, (Imp.); S. & D., 570.

<sup>4</sup>Long preserved at Albany, New York, but seriously injured recently by fire. I am so fortunate as to possess transcripts of the more important of them for the present purpose.

"Toronto," "traders at Toronto," "licenses to trade at Toronto" are expressions used time and again.

<sup>5</sup>Treaties, 375.

<sup>6</sup>Order in Council, August 24, 1791. D. & McA., 3, 4 Ont. Arch., 158. By the Definitive Treaty, 1783, Article IV., it had been "agreed that creditors on either side shall meet no lawful impediment to recovery of the full value in sterling money on all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted." Treaties, 377, Certain of the States by their laws prevented the payment of debts in full to English creditors and the United States could do nothing. Britain, therefore, held on to the border posts, Michillimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, Oswegatchie, Oswego, Point au Fer, Dutchman's Point, until in 1794 by "Jay's Treaty," Treaties, 379, the United States agreed to pay these debts—all the border posts were given up by August, 1796, but until that time Detroit was part of Upper Canada *de facto*—indeed during that time crimes in Detroit were tried in Canadian Courts and at least one burglar, a colored man, was hanged.

<sup>7</sup>(1791) 31 Geo. 3, C. 31, (Imp.); S. & D., 1031;

D. & McA., 55—I do not know why this very important Proclamation is omitted in 4 Ont. Arch.

<sup>8</sup>The reason of this was that Kent had a considerable French population, and it was hoped that one of the representatives would be French—a hope that was fulfilled, as Francis Baby was returned along with William Macomb for the First Parliament.

<sup>9</sup>Can. Arch., Q. 44, pt. 1, 134; Dorchester's letter to Grenville, March 15, 1790; 6 Ont. Arch., 5; the other Judges of this Court of Common Pleas were Col. John Butler, Hon. William Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, and Peter Tenbrook (or Tenbroeck).

<sup>11</sup>Spelled "Beasley" in the Return of Members, May 28, 1801; 6 Ont. Arch., 175; and in Simcoe's letter to Gen. Alured Clarke from Navy Hall, July 29, 1793, Can. Arch., Q. 62, 227.

<sup>12</sup>This Act (1798) 58 Geo. 3, C. 5, (U.C.), was passed in 1798 but reserved by Peter Russell the Administrator with three others, "for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon," July 5, 1798, 6 Ont. Arch., 92; the Royal Assent was promulgated by Proclamation, January 1, 1800, and the Act became law.

<sup>13</sup>(1800) 40 Geo. 3, c. 3, (U.C.) increasing the number of Members to 19.

<sup>14</sup>6 Ont. Arch. 175, 324; 8 Ont. Arch. 139, 318, 362; Ont. Arch. 353, 439.

<sup>15</sup>Alcock's name is almost invariably spelled "Alcock"; he spelled it "Allcock"—the relations of Allcock with Hunter are disclosed in Powell MSS., copies of which are in my possession; his appointments are matters of public record; his adventures in the House will be found, 6 Ont. Arch., 174-6, 183, 192-4. He was made Speaker of the Legislative Council on becoming Chief Justice, a position filled by his predecessors, Osgoode and Elmsley and his successors Scott, Powell, Campbell and Robinson—so too by Robert Symson Jameson, our first Vice-Chancellor and by Jonas Jones one of the puisné Judges of the Queen's Bench.



<sup>16</sup>I spell the name as he wrote it on the Roll of Advocates and Attorneys in the King's Bench 1794; the family generally then and I think always now spell it "Macdonell." Angus was a near relation of the young Attorney-General Macdonell who died a hero's death from wounds received at Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812.

<sup>17</sup>For the Life of Angus McDonell see my "Legal Profession in Upper Canada", 157; for the Life of Thorpe see my "Upper Canada Sketches", 57, where authorities are cited. The Canadian Archives Report for 1892, Note D, 32, contains many important documents concerning this time in Upper Canada.

<sup>18</sup>(1808 48 Geo. 3, c. 11, (U.C.).

<sup>19</sup>See 8 Ont. Arch., 128, 154, 284, Common Law Judges could not in England be members of the House of Commons by reason of their constitutional position as advisers of the House of Lords—a position never occupied by Judges in the Colony; they were not advisers to either House. Until forbidden by Statute, the Master of the Rolls, an Equity Judge, was often Member of the House of Commons at Westminster.

<sup>20</sup>The Act is (1815) 55 Geo. 3, c. 112, (U.C.)

The vandalism of the Americans in burning the Parliament Buildings, Library, &c. (1813) also Fort George, is never heard of, although American historians do not fail to speak in severe terms of the burning of the Capitol at Washington in reprisal.

The next session in 1814 was held in Jordan's Hotel, King St. E.; and the next three or four in a house at the N.W. corner of Market (now Wellington) and York Streets, the property of William Firth a former Attorney General. The Commission agreed to buy it for £1100 (currency), but found difficulty in the title, 9 Ont. Arch., 455, 456.

Dr. Baldwin, Firth's Trustee was willing to guarantee the title personally, but this was not accepted, the sale went off and Parliament went elsewhere.

<sup>21</sup>(1820), 60 Geo. 3, c. 2, (U.C.), passed March 7, 1820, in the Fifth and last Session of the Seventh Parliament.

<sup>22</sup>The others were George Herchmer Markland, Inspector-General, and Joseph Wells, Bursar of King's College—Robinson was Commissioner of Crown Lands. Robert Baldwin, John Henry Dunn and Dr. John Rolph were added by Head, February 20, 1836; they all resigned on receiving his message stating his view of them and his position—which was of course a denial of Responsible Government, and brought on the Rebellion of 1837.

<sup>23</sup>(1820) 60 Geo. 3, c. 2, S. 7, (U.C.); (1821) 2 Geo. 4, c. 3, S. 7, (U.C.)

<sup>24</sup>It is interesting to know that Robert Baldwin along with James Edward Small ran against Mackenzie and Ketchum, Baldwin at the by-election of 1829, for York Town, defeated his former colleague Small; and when unseated he defeated the Sheriff William Botsford Jarvis.

<sup>25</sup>(1833) 3 Wm. 4, c. 16, (U.C.)

<sup>26</sup>(1834) 4 Wm. 4, c. 23, (U.C.)

<sup>27</sup>The profession seems to run in the family.

<sup>28</sup>The language quoted is from the official Proceedings.

The Province of Canada was formed by the Act generally known as the Union Act, i.e. the Act (1840) 3, 4, Vict., c. 35, (Imp.)











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